

# **ENGLISH BALLOT LABEL AND TITLE AND SUMMARY**

**SUBJECT TO COURT  
ORDERED CHANGES**

**BALLOT LABEL**

**AUTHORIZES BONDS TO FUND SPECIFIED HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.**

**LEGISLATIVE STATUTE.** Authorizes \$4 billion in general obligation bonds for existing affordable housing programs for low-income residents, veterans, farmworkers, manufactured and mobile homes, infill, and transit-oriented housing. Fiscal Impact: Increased state costs to repay bonds averaging about \$170 million annually over the next 35 years.

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## **BALLOT TITLE AND SUMMARY**

### **AUTHORIZES BONDS TO FUND SPECIFIED HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS. LEGISLATIVE STATUTE.**

- Authorizes \$4 billion of state general obligation bonds to fund existing housing programs.
- Includes \$1.5 billion for Multifamily Housing Program for low-income residents, \$1 billion for loans to help veterans purchase farms and homes, \$450 million for infill and transit-oriented housing projects, \$300 million for farmworker housing program, and \$300 million for manufactured and mobile homes.
- Provides housing assistance for buyers, infrastructure financing, and matching grants to expand affordable housing stock.
- Appropriates General Fund revenues to pay off bonds for existing programs that have no revenues or insufficient revenues.

### **Summary of Legislative Analyst's Estimate of Net State and Local Government Fiscal Impact:**

- Increased state costs to repay bonds averaging about \$170 million annually over the next 35 years. These bond funds would be used to provide affordable housing.

<b>State Bond Cost Estimate</b>	
Authorized new borrowing	\$4 billion
Average annual cost to pay off bond	\$170 million
Likely repayment period	35 years
Source of repayment	General tax revenue

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**AUTHORIZES BONDS TO FUND EXISTING HOUSING PROGRAM FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS. LEGISLATIVE STATUTE.** Amends Mental Health Services Act to fund No Place Like Home Program, which finances housing for individuals with mental illness. Ratifies existing law establishing the No Place Like Home Program. Fiscal Impact: Allows the state to use up to \$140 million per year of county mental health funds to repay up to \$2 billion in bonds. These bonds would fund housing for those with mental illness who are homeless.

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**BALLOT TITLE AND SUMMARY**

**AUTHORIZES BONDS TO FUND EXISTING HOUSING PROGRAM FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS. LEGISLATIVE STATUTE.**

- Ratifies existing law establishing the No Place Like Home Program, which finances permanent housing for individuals with mental illness who are homeless or at risk for chronic homelessness, as being consistent with the Mental Health Services Act approved by the electorate.
- Ratifies issuance of up to \$2 billion in previously authorized bonds to finance the No Place Like Home Program.
- Amends the Mental Health Services Act to authorize transfers of up to \$140 million annually from the existing Mental Health Services Fund to the No Place Like Home Program, with no increase in taxes.

**Summary of Legislative Analyst's Estimate of Net State and Local Government Fiscal Impact:**

- Allows the state to use up to \$140 million per year of county mental health funds to repay up to \$2 billion in bonds. These bonds would fund housing for those with mental illness who are homeless.

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**AUTHORIZES BONDS TO FUND PROJECTS FOR WATER SUPPLY AND QUALITY, WATERSHED, FISH, WILDLIFE, WATER CONVEYANCE, AND GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AND STORAGE. INITIATIVE STATUTE.** Authorizes \$8.877 billion in state general obligation bonds for various infrastructure projects. Fiscal Impact: Increased state costs to repay bonds averaging \$430 million per year over 40 years. Local government savings for water-related projects, likely averaging a couple hundred million dollars annually over the next few decades.

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**BALLOT TITLE AND SUMMARY****AUTHORIZES BONDS TO FUND PROJECTS FOR WATER SUPPLY AND QUALITY, WATERSHED, FISH, WILDLIFE, WATER CONVEYANCE, AND GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AND STORAGE. INITIATIVE STATUTE.**

- Authorizes \$8.877 billion in state general obligation bonds for various infrastructure projects: \$3.03 billion for safe drinking water and water quality, \$2.895 billion for watershed and fisheries improvements, \$940 million for habitat protection, \$855 million for improved water conveyance, \$685 million for groundwater sustainability/storage, and \$472 million for surface water storage/dam repairs.
- Appropriates money from General Fund to pay off bonds.
- Requires certain projects to provide matching funds from non-state sources; gives priority to disadvantaged communities.

**Summary of Legislative Analyst's Estimate of Net State and Local Government Fiscal Impact:**

- Increased state costs to repay bonds averaging about \$430 million per year over the next 40 years.
- Savings to local governments, likely averaging a couple hundred million dollars annually over the next few decades.

<b>State Bond Cost Estimates</b>	
Authorized new borrowing	\$8.9 billion
Average annual cost to pay off bonds	\$430 million
Likely repayment period	40 years
Source of repayment	General Fund tax revenues

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**BALLOT LABEL**

**AUTHORIZES BONDS FUNDING CONSTRUCTION AT HOSPITALS PROVIDING CHILDREN'S HEALTH CARE. INITIATIVE STATUTE.** Authorizes \$1.5 billion in bonds, to be repaid from state's General Fund, to fund grants for construction, expansion, renovation, and equipping of qualifying children's hospitals. Fiscal Impact: Increased state costs to repay bonds averaging about \$80 million annually over the next 35 years.

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**BALLOT TITLE AND SUMMARY****AUTHORIZES BONDS FUNDING CONSTRUCTION AT HOSPITALS PROVIDING CHILDREN'S HEALTH CARE. INITIATIVE STATUTE.**

- Authorizes \$1.5 billion in bonds, to be repaid from state's General Fund, to fund grants for construction, expansion, renovation, and equipping of qualifying children's hospitals.
- Designates 72 percent of funds to qualifying private nonprofit hospitals providing comprehensive services to high volumes of children eligible for governmental programs and children with special health needs eligible for the California Children's Services program, 18 percent of funds to University of California general acute care children's hospitals, and 10 percent of funds to public and private nonprofit hospitals providing services to children eligible for the California Children's Services program.

**Summary of Legislative Analyst's Estimate of Net State and Local Government Fiscal Impact:**

- Increased state costs to repay bonds averaging about \$80 million annually over the next 35 years.

<b>State Bond Cost Estimates</b>	
Authorized new borrowing	\$1.5 billion
Average annual cost to pay off bonds	\$80 million
Likely repayment period	35 years
Source of repayment	General tax revenues

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**BALLOT LABEL**

**CHANGES REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN PROPERTY OWNERS TO TRANSFER THEIR PROPERTY TAX BASE TO REPLACEMENT PROPERTY. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE.** Removes certain transfer requirements for homeowners over 55, severely disabled homeowners, and contaminated or disaster-destroyed property. Fiscal Impact: Schools and local governments each would lose over \$100 million in annual property taxes early on, growing to about \$1 billion per year. Similar increase in state costs to backfill school property tax losses.

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**BALLOT TITLE AND SUMMARY**

**CHANGES REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN PROPERTY OWNERS TO TRANSFER THEIR PROPERTY TAX BASE TO REPLACEMENT PROPERTY. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND STATUTE.**

- Removes the following current requirements for homeowners who are over 55 years old or severely disabled to transfer their property tax base to a replacement residence: that replacement property be of equal or lesser value, replacement residence be in specific county, and the transfer occur only once.
- Removes similar replacement-value and location requirements on transfers for contaminated or disaster-destroyed property.
- Requires adjustments to the replacement property's tax base, based on the new property's value.

**Summary of Legislative Analyst's Estimate of Net State and Local Government Fiscal Impact:**

- Schools and other local governments each probably would lose over \$100 million in annual property tax revenue in the first few years, growing over time to about \$1 billion per year (in today's dollars). Similar increase in state costs to backfill school property tax losses.

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**BALLOT LABEL**

**ELIMINATES CERTAIN ROAD REPAIR AND TRANSPORTATION FUNDING. REQUIRES CERTAIN FUEL TAXES AND VEHICLE FEES BE APPROVED BY THE ELECTORATE. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.** Repeals a 2017 transportation law's taxes and fees designated for road repairs and public transportation. Fiscal Impact: Reduced ongoing revenues of \$5.1 billion from state fuel and vehicle taxes that mainly would have paid for highway and road maintenance and repairs, as well as transit programs.

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**BALLOT TITLE AND SUMMARY**

**ELIMINATES CERTAIN ROAD REPAIR AND TRANSPORTATION FUNDING. REQUIRES CERTAIN FUEL TAXES AND VEHICLE FEES BE APPROVED BY THE ELECTORATE. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.**

- Repeals a 2017 transportation law's tax and fee provisions that pay for repairs and improvements to local roads, state highways, and public transportation.
- Requires the Legislature to submit any measure enacting specified taxes or fees on gas or diesel fuel, or on the privilege to operate a vehicle on public highways, to the electorate for approval.

**Summary of Legislative Analyst's Estimate of Net State and Local Government Fiscal Impact:**

- Reduced ongoing state revenues of \$5.1 billion from the elimination of fuel and vehicle taxes passed by the Legislature in 2017. These revenues mainly would have paid for highway and road maintenance and repairs, as well as transit programs.
- The requirement that voters approve new or increased fuel and vehicle taxes passed by the Legislature in the future could result in lower revenues from such taxes than otherwise would have been available.

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**BALLOT LABEL**

**CONFORMS CALIFORNIA DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME TO FEDERAL LAW.  
ALLOWS LEGISLATURE TO CHANGE DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME PERIOD.**

**LEGISLATIVE STATUTE.** Gives Legislature ability to change daylight saving time period by two-thirds vote, if changes are consistent with federal law. Fiscal Impact: This measure has no direct fiscal effect because changes to daylight saving time would depend on future actions by the Legislature and potentially the federal government.

Word count: 65

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**BALLOT TITLE AND SUMMARY**

**CONFORMS CALIFORNIA DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME TO FEDERAL LAW.  
ALLOWS LEGISLATURE TO CHANGE DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME PERIOD.  
LEGISLATIVE STATUTE.**

- Establishes the time zone designated by federal law as “Pacific standard time” as the standard time within California.
- Provides that California daylight saving time begins at 2 a.m. on the second Sunday of March and ends at 2 a.m. on the first Sunday of November, consistent with current federal law.
- Permits the Legislature by two-thirds vote to make future changes to California’s daylight saving time period, including for its year-round application, if changes are consistent with federal law.

**Summary of Legislative Analyst’s Estimate of Net State and Local Government Fiscal Impact:**

- This measure has no direct fiscal effect because changes to daylight saving time would depend on future actions by the Legislature and potentially the federal government.

Word Count: 94 words.

**SUBJECT TO COURT  
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**BALLOT LABEL**

**REGULATES AMOUNTS OUTPATIENT KIDNEY DIALYSIS CLINICS CHARGE FOR DIALYSIS TREATMENT. INITIATIVE STATUTE.** Requires rebates and penalties if charges exceed limit. Requires annual reporting to the state. Prohibits clinics from refusing to treat patients based on payment source. Fiscal Impact: Overall annual effect on state and local governments ranging from net positive impact in the low tens of millions of dollars to net negative impact in the tens of millions of dollars.

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**BALLOT TITLE AND SUMMARY**

**REGULATES AMOUNTS OUTPATIENT KIDNEY DIALYSIS CLINICS CHARGE FOR DIALYSIS TREATMENT. INITIATIVE STATUTE.**

- Limits the charges to 115 percent of the costs for direct patient care and quality improvement costs, including training, patient education, and technology support.
- Requires rebates and penalties if charges exceed the limit.
- Requires annual reporting to the state regarding clinic costs, patient charges, and revenue.
- Prohibits clinics from refusing to treat patients based on the source of payment for care.

**Summary of Legislative Analyst's Estimate of Net State and Local Government Fiscal Impact:**

- Overall annual effect on state and local governments ranging from net positive impact in the low tens of millions of dollars to net negative impact in the tens of millions of dollars.

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*On July 18, 2018, Proposition 9 was removed from  
the ballot by order of the California Supreme Court.*

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**EXPANDS LOCAL GOVERNMENTS' AUTHORITY TO ENACT RENT CONTROL ON RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY. INITIATIVE STATUTE.** Repeals state law that currently restricts the scope of rent-control policies that cities and other local jurisdictions may impose on residential property. Fiscal Impact: Potential net reduction in state and local revenues of tens of millions of dollars per year in the long term. Depending on actions by local communities, revenue losses could be less or considerably more.

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**BALLOT TITLE AND SUMMARY**

**EXPANDS LOCAL GOVERNMENTS' AUTHORITY TO ENACT RENT CONTROL ON RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY. INITIATIVE STATUTE.**

- Repeals state law that currently restricts the scope of rent-control policies that cities and other local jurisdictions may impose.
- Allows policies that would limit the rental rates that residential-property owners may charge for new tenants, new construction, and single-family homes.
- In accordance with California law, provides that rent-control policies may not violate landlords' right to a fair financial return on their rental property.

**Summary of Legislative Analyst's Estimate of Net State and Local Government Fiscal Impact:**

- Potential net reduction in state and local revenues of tens of millions of dollars per year in the long term. Depending on actions by local communities, revenue losses could be less or considerably more.

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**BALLOT LABEL**

**REQUIRES PRIVATE-SECTOR EMERGENCY AMBULANCE EMPLOYEES TO REMAIN ON-CALL DURING WORK BREAKS. ELIMINATES CERTAIN EMPLOYER LIABILITY. INITIATIVE STATUTE.** Law entitling hourly employees to breaks without being on-call would not apply to private-sector ambulance employees. Fiscal Impact: Likely fiscal benefit to local governments (in the form of lower costs and higher revenues), potentially in the tens of millions of dollars each year.

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**BALLOT TITLE AND SUMMARY**

**REQUIRES PRIVATE-SECTOR EMERGENCY AMBULANCE EMPLOYEES TO REMAIN ON-CALL DURING WORK BREAKS. ELIMINATES CERTAIN EMPLOYER LIABILITY. INITIATIVE STATUTE.**

- Makes labor law entitling hourly employees to take work breaks for meals and rest, without being on-call, inapplicable to private-sector emergency ambulance employees. Regulates timing of meal breaks for these employees.
- Eliminates employers' liability—in actions pending on or after October 25, 2017—for violations of existing law regarding work breaks. Requires employers to provide training regarding certain emergency incidents, violence prevention, and mental health and wellness.
- Requires employers to provide employees certain mental-health services.

**Summary of Legislative Analyst's Estimate of Net State and Local Government Fiscal Impact:**

- Likely fiscal benefit to local governments (in the form of lower costs and higher revenues), potentially in the tens of millions of dollars each year.

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**BALLOT LABEL**

**ESTABLISHES NEW STANDARDS FOR CONFINEMENT OF SPECIFIED FARM ANIMALS; BANS SALE OF NONCOMPLYING PRODUCTS. INITIATIVE STATUTE.**

Establishes minimum requirements for confining certain farm animals. Prohibits sales of meat and egg products from animals confined in noncomplying manner. Fiscal Impact: Potential decrease in state income tax revenues from farm businesses, likely not more than several million dollars annually. State costs up to \$10 million annually to enforce the measure.

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**BALLOT TITLE AND SUMMARY**

**ESTABLISHES NEW STANDARDS FOR CONFINEMENT OF SPECIFIED FARM ANIMALS; BANS SALE OF NONCOMPLYING PRODUCTS. INITIATIVE STATUTE.**

- Establishes new minimum space requirements for confining veal calves, breeding pigs, and egg-laying hens.
- Requires egg-laying hens be raised in cage-free environment after December 31, 2021.
- Prohibits certain commercial sales of specified meat and egg products derived from animals confined in noncomplying manner.
- Defines sales violations as unfair competition.
- Creates good faith defense for sellers relying upon written certification by suppliers that meat and egg products comply with new confinement standards.
- Requires State of California to issue implementing regulations.

**Summary of Legislative Analyst's Estimate of Net State and Local Government Fiscal Impact:**

- Potential decrease in state income tax revenues from farm businesses, likely not more than several million dollars annually.
- State costs up to \$10 million annually to enforce the measure.

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